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single sperm sac, which is evaginated from the anterior septum of somite X into the ninth somite, from which it extends backward to the twelfth or thirteenth somite; and the ovisac, which extends backward from the twelfth somite instead of from the eleventh, as is more usually the case.

Hatai has experienced the difficulties so common in the preparation of purely technical papers of eliminating errors from the text, and we find the ovaries described as being located in somite X, while they are figured in somite XI. The latter position is undoubtedly the correct one; again, the sperm ducts are described as having the funnels in the ninth somite, while the main parts of the ducts are in the tenth somite, on the ventral side of which they open to the exterior. In the figure, which is more probably correct, they are represented as being situated one somite farther back. It is stated that there is a pair of ovisacs in the thirteenth somite, "formed by the backward bulging out, on the left dorsal side, of the anterior septum." As elsewhere in the text, reference is made in each case to "the ovisac," and as it seems improbable that both members of the pair should arise on the same side of the worm, it seems more reasonable to suppose that there is but one ovisac. F. SMITH.

Strange Protoplasmic Budding in Epithelial Cells.—Every specialist is familiar with the occurrence of various vesicles and drop-like extrusions that may be found upon preserved epithelium, as if excreted. The formation of such "artefacts" has not been studied. Recently Martin Heidenhain, in the *Archiv. f. Mik. Anatomie*, Vol. LIV, pp. 59–67, has, however, described and figured peculiar finger-like protrusions from the cells of the epithelium of the uterus of a pregnant rabbit, and interpreted them as the first stages in the making of such "artefacts."

The material was hardened in corrosive sublimate, and the author conceives that this penetrating in molecular dilution acted as a stimulus to call forth a physiological, though pathological, response in the form of those protoplasmic protrusions, or pseudopodia.

How these protuberances later form the real artefacts, the vesicles, etc., that lie free from the cells, is not considered, since the chief thesis is that peculiar dark-staining bodies in each protuberance are centrosomes. The author advances much in favor of this view, and we seem to have here another case where motion of the protoplasm, in rising up to make protrusions of the surface matter, is localized about staining centers, or "centrosomes."

E. A. A.